

Gazette of the United States

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 62 of Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, February 22, 1794.

[Whole No. 520.]

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22, 1794.

	Dls.	Cts.	Dls.	Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10		
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4	33		
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.			120	
Ashes, pot, per ton,			140	7
Pearl,	134		1	16
Arrack pr. gall.	1	33	1	10
Brandy, common,	100		1	10
Coniac	130			
Brazilto, pr. ton.		50		
Bricks, pr. M.	4		7	
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.		2	67	
Ditto, pilot		5		
Ditto, small water, per keg	36		40	
Beer, American, in bottles,			1	74
pr. doz. bottles included,			6	
Ditto pr. barrel,			20	
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,			14	
New England	10		16	
Oak	14		20	
Merchantable pine	20		10	67
Sap, do.				
Mahogany, per foot			10	
The above are the shallop prices,				
for the yard price, add a dol-				
lar 33 cents per 1000.				
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.			2	
Beef, Boston, per barrel			10	11
Country ditto	9		10	
Fresh, per cwt.	3	33	4	67
Butter pr. lb.			15	
in kegs				
Candles, Sper. pr. lb.			53	
Wax				
Myrtle Wax				
Mould, tallow				
Dipped				
Cheese, English, pr. lb.			10	
Country			16	
Chocolate	2	40		
Cinnamon			1	33
Cloves	10		11	
Cocoa pr. cwt.			16	
Coffee pr. lb.			24	
Coal pr. bushel			1	67
Copperas pr. cwt.			10	37
Cardage, American, per cwt.	9		12	
Coron pr. lb.			27	
Carrots				
Duck, Ruffia, pr. piece			14	
Ravens			11	
Dutch fat duck,	18		20	
Feathers pr. lb.			50	
Flax ditto			12	
Flaxseed pr. bush.			90	
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel	6		6	33
Common,	5	67		
Burmiddlings, best			5	33
Meal, Indian			2	53
ditto Rye,			2	67
Ship-fluff pr. cwt.	1	40		
Fullic pr. ton,			20	
Gin, Holland, pr. case,			4	66
Do. pr. gall.			21	33
Glue, pr. cwt.	20			
Ginger, white race, per lb.			12	
Ditto, common				
Ditto, ground pr. lb.			10	
Ginseng,			20	
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3	73	4	
Ditto, fine glazed			4	
Grain, Wheat pr. bush	100		1	10
Rye			70	
Oats			35	
Indian corn			56	
Barley			1	10
Best shelled pr. lb.			7	
Buckwheat, per bush.			40	
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	160		150	
American, pr. lb.			5	
Herrings, pr. bbl.			3	
Hides, raw pr. lb.			9	
Hops			18	
Hoghead hoops, pr. M.			15	
Indigo, French pr. lb.			1	67
Carolina	1		1	80
Irons, sad pr. ton,	133	33		
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.	3		4	
Bar pr. ton,			81	66
Pig			25	
Sheet	173	33		
Nail rods	100	33		
Junk, pr. cwt.	4		5	
Lard, hogs pr. lb.			12	
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5	33	5	67
in bars			7	
white	10		10	67
red	6	40	6	67
Leather, foal, pr. lb.			20	
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,			7	
Logwood	30			
Mace pr. lb.			9	
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.			9	
second quality			4	
Madder, best pr. lb.			20	
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1	33	2	67
Mast spars ditto				
Molasses pr. gall.			33	
Molasses pr. lb.				
Olives, in bottles, pr. doz.				
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.				
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7			
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.				
Olive				

	Dls.	Cts.	Dls.	Cts.
Oil, Ditto pr. case			50	
Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box			10	5
Ditto baskets, 12 bottles			10	
Spermaceti pr. gall.			48	
Train per barrel			10	51
Whale	25		33	
Porter pr. cask,			5	33
London, pr. doz.			1	60
American ditto bot. incl.			1	81
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1	73		
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,			15	
Lower county			12	
Carolina			10	
Peas, Albany pr. bushel			1	
Pepper, pr. lb.			40	
Pimento			18	
Raisins, best, pr. keg			7	
Ditto pr. jar			3	33
Ditto pr. box			3	33
Rice pr. cwt.			3	20
Rosin pr. barrel			2	78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon			1	16
Antigua			1	
Windward			86	
Barbadoes			87	
Country, N. E.			60	
Salt petre, pr. cwt.			14	33
Sassafras pr. ton			6	
Shot ditto	140		141	
Steel, German pr. lb.			9	
English, blistered, pr. cwt.			10	
American pr. ton			113	33
Crowley's pr. faggot			10	67
Snake root pr. lb.			20	
Soap, Brown pr. lb.			4	
White			8	
Callile			11	
Starch			7	
Snuff pr. doz. bot.			4	5
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.			48	
Sailcloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,			40	
Boston, No. 1, ditto			36	
No. 11.			35	
Sugar Lump, pr. lb.			21	
Loaf, single refined			22	
Ditto, double do.			33	
Havannah, white			12	
Ditto, brown,			10	
Muscovado, pr. cwt.			9	12
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon			27	
Salt, Allum pr. bushel			80	
Liverpool			100	
Cadiz			80	
Lifbon			80	
Shipbuild, W. O. frames p. ton,			20	
Ditto Live Oak,			22	
Ditto red cedar, per foot			37	
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.			3	33
Ditto 2 feet,			6	50
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,			13	
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000			15	
White Oak hoghead,			20	33
Red Oak do.			19	50
Leonan			21	33
Barrel			16	
Heading			25	33
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece			4	67
Minks			20	
Fox, grey			40	
Ditto red			1	20
Martins			24	
Fishers			33	
Bears			3	
Racoon			27	60
Musk-rats			11	20
Beaver, pr. lb.			67	1
Deer, in hair			20	30
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.			1	
Carolina, 32 gal.			2	
Turpentine pr. bbl.			2	
Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb.			4	33
inferior			3	33
old			4	67
Rappahannock			3	33
Coloured Maryland,			5	33
Dark,			2	40
Long-leaf			2	40
Eastern-shore			2	73
Carolina, new			2	7
old,			3	33
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.			93	
Hyson skn,			43	
Souchong,			50	
Congo,			43	
Bohea,			23	
Tallow, refined, per lb.			13	33
Tin pr. box,			13	33
Verdigrease pr. lb.			1	33
Vermillion, do.			1	33
Varnish, per gallon			33	
Wax, Bees pr. lb.			25	
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.			13	
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176		226	
Lifbon	120		126	
Teneriffe, pr. gallon			63	
Fayal			52	
Port pr. pipe	113	33		
Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.			4	
Claret			4	
Sherry pr. gall.			90	
Malaga			77	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 sterl.	466
at 60 days	463
at 90 days	461
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	41
90 days,	40
Government bills, drawn at 10 days	55
fight, at 24c per guilder.	87

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and
Tonkay, ditto,
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. gwaw6w

Parry and Musgrave, Goldsmiths & Jewellers, No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE, JEWELLERY & fine CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.
December 24. mw&stf

Philosophical Lectures,

By J. M. RAY.

FROM Edinburgh, lately from Paris, teacher of Hebrew, &c. languages, author of Comprehensive View of Philosophical, Political, and Theological Systems, from the creation of the world to the present time, &c. He will begin this second course of Lectures February 27th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends' grammar school room, 4th street, and will finish it in a month.—The idea of it, was suggested by some Ladies for the improvement of the sex—but it is calculated for both sexes (of any age above childhood) whereby they will discover a new world in nature, concealed from others as a fine country is from travellers in the night, and as the light, and the appearance of nature is from the blind; this will be a new scene of enjoyment and delight, as that of seeing is to one born blind, and will teach them to acquire the proper use of their faculties, as a child does that of his limbs by learning to walk:—this will elevate them to a Philosophical region of sublime enjoyments and rational pleasures, as much superior to the pleasures and amusements of others as a man is to a child in stature, and which will endure the shock of adversity, and not forsake them like others, in affliction and old age; as the use and end of all real knowledge is practice and happiness, this course will tend to promote personal happiness, and fit for the duties of society, one part of it will be on the preservation of health of body and serenity of mind, without which riches can afford no enjoyment: those who observed the author's regimen, escaped the Pestilential disease in the house where others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philosophy to human life.
Feb. 19. gt.

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a HOTEL in Shippen-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement.—The Subscription increases daily.—Advertising Favors are solicited.—These constitute an essential item in diminishing the Debt side of the Account.

As the Editor has repeatedly been subjected to postage on the Letters of persons, who have in that way applied to purchase the Fourth of Long Primer which he has for sale—those who wish to buy those types, are informed that the price is twenty cents per pound, cash—to be paid at their delivery—the font weighs about 250lb.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22.

In the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES.

Alexander S. Glafs, & others, appellants,
VERSUS
The sloop Betsey and cargo, and Pierre Arcade Jobannene appellee.

Appeal from the Circuit court for the District of Maryland.

AT a supreme Court of the United States held at Philadelphia, (the same being the present seat of the National Government,) on Saturday the 8th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, before the Honorable John Jay, Esq. Chief Justice, and the Honorable William Cushing, James Wilson, John Blair, and William Paterson, Esquires, Associate Justices of the said Supreme Court, came the parties, as well appellants, as appellee, in the above appeal by their respective advocates; and after full hearing of all and singular the matters and things set forth, and contained in the record and minutes of the proceedings, as well of the Circuit Court for the Maryland District, as of the District Court for the said District in said appeal, and solemn argument of the said advocates, being had thereon: the said Supreme Court of the United States, (sitting and adjourning from day to day) until the twelfth day of February instant, took the same into consideration, and held the same under advisement until the eighteenth day of February aforesaid.

At which day the said Court being met and the advocates aforesaid attending, the Court proceeded to the publication of their final sentence or decree, which being read and filed, is in the words following, to wit:

This Court being decidedly of opinion that every District Court in the United States possess all the powers of a Court of Admiralty, whether considered as an instance or as a prize court; and that the plea of the aforesaid appellee, Pierre Arcade Jobannene to the jurisdiction of the District Court, for the district of Maryland, is altogether insufficient. It is therefore considered by the Supreme Court aforesaid, and now finally adjudged and decreed by the same, that the said plea be, and it is hereby over-ruled and dismissed, and that the decree of the said District Court of Maryland, founded thereon, be and the same is hereby revoked, reversed and annulled.

And the said Supreme Court, being further clearly of opinion that the District Court of Maryland aforesaid, has jurisdiction competent, to enquire and to decide whether in the present case restitution ought to be made to the claimants or either of them, in whole or in part, that is, whether such restitution can be made consistently with the laws of nations, and the treaties and laws of the United States; therefore it is ordered and adjudged that the said District Court of Maryland, do proceed to determine upon the libel of the said Alexander S. Glafs, and others, agreeably to law and right, the said plea to the jurisdiction of the said Court to the contrary notwithstanding.

And the said Supreme Court being further of opinion that no foreign power can of right, institute or erect any Court of Judicature, of any kind, within the jurisdiction of the United States, but such only as may be warranted by, and be in pursuance of treaties—it is therefore decreed and adjudged, that the Admiralty Jurisdiction which has been exercised in the United States by the Consuls of France, not being so warranted; is not of right.

It is further ordered by the said Supreme Court, that this cause be, and it hereby is remanded to the District Court for the Maryland District for a final deci-

sion, and that the several parties to the same, do each pay their own costs.

Certified to be a true copy from the Records of the Supreme Court of the United States, by

SAMUEL BAYARD, Clerk.
Philadelphia, Feb. 19.

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

PARIS, November 12.

A Grand Festival dedicated to Reason and Truth was yesterday celebrated in the cathedral of Paris. In the middle of this church was erected a mount, and on it a very plain temple, the facade of which bore the following inscription:—*La Philosophie.* Before the gate of this temple were placed the busts of the most celebrated philosophers. The torch of Truth was in the summit of the mount upon the altar of Reason, spreading light. The Convention and all the constituted Authorities assisted at the ceremony.

Two rows of young girls, dressed in white, each wearing a crown of oak leaves, crossed before the Altar of Reason, at the sound of Republican music; each of the girls inclined before the torch, and ascending the summit of the mountain. Liberty then came out of the Temple of Philosophy towards a throne made of grass, to receive the homage of the Republicans of both sexes, who sang an hymn in her praise, extending their arms at the same time towards her. Liberty descended afterwards to return to the Temple, and on re-entering it, she turned about, casting a look of benevolence on her friends. When she got in, every one expressed with enthusiasm the sensations which the goddess excited in them by signs of joy, and they swore never to cease to be faithful to her.

The Jacobins have appointed official pleading for the duemaster who concealed Barrat in his cellar, and who has been imprisoned seven months. The popular society of Valençay, presided over by the true spirit of Equality, has proposed to oblige all persons detained as being suspected to sit at table with their servants.

Bourdon has, in a speech at the Jacobins, established this great principle—"that all religious worship is equal; first, out of regard to preposition, it is necessary that it should exist. He has, in consequence, proposed to distinguish the salaries of all the priests who continue to deceive the people with their dogmas and mysteries, as if it were possible to honour the Supreme Being more than by being good Republicans."

Letters from the Eastern Pyrenees mention, that the Spaniards have been driven back in three attacks they made against the redoubts of Villelongue. The news from the Bay of Roses and the Fort des Bains is good. A cartel had been agreed on between the Spanish and French Commissioners, and it was resolved, 1st, that the prisoners should be exchanged according to the decrees of the Convention; 2d, that robbers and assassins should be given up on both sides; 3d, that prisoners should obtain liberty to return to their respective countries, on parole; but not to serve until after their exchange.

November 17.

Manuel, the Ex-Procurator of the Commune of Paris, and Ex-Deputy of the National Convention, has been convicted of being an accomplice in the treason of Pétion and Brissot, and was executed on the morning of the 16th. In his way to the scaffold he was very much exposed to the taunts of the populace. He showed a considerable degree of firmness, and appeared to wish to hasten his death; for he would not wait to be tied to the machine, but placed his head in the collar, and stretched out his neck to facilitate his execution, which was loudly and generally applauded.

General Brune who commanded the army in Italy, suffered the same day, together with General Houchard, who was condemned on the 15th; the former behaved with great fortitude, and regarded the guillotine with a smile.

Thuriot has been expelled the Jacobin Club, Champfort, the librarian, the friend of Carra, has cut his throat. General Jourdan has set off again for his army. General Lannoy has been sent to the Abbaye.

In the session of the Convention of the 13th, Le Bon moved, that the memory of La Barre a philosopher, who was beheaded in the year 1768 for blaspheming Christ and insulting the Crucifix, should be solemnly re-erected, his crime having been only a philosophical indignation, and that his fortune, which was confiscated, should be restored to his relations. This the Assembly decreed.

Houchard wrote a letter from prison, requesting that he who killed three Generals at Mondéviller, and thrice repulsed the enemy, who took 80 pieces of cannon, and received Donkirck, might have justice done him, and his witnesses examined: Levesque, however, declared Houchard to be a coward; for, instead of killing three Generals at Mondéviller, he (Levesque) said him hid behind a hedge after the engagement was over. The Convention passed on to the Order of the Day.

November 18.

Chaumet has denounced Madame Montanier, in the council general of the commune, for having built her theatre near the National Library, in order to set fire to the latter. For this purpose she had been supplied with English money, and 50,000 crowns by the late queen.

The council ordered this theatre to be shut. Montanier to be taken into custody as a suspected person, which was immediately done, and the managers and performers of all the theatres in Paris, to undergo

a civil scrutiny with respect to their patriotism.

On the 10th the council general resolved, That, considering the great expense of guarding the prisoners in the Temple, the convention should be petitioned to transfer the prisoners to the ordinary prisons, and bring them to trial without delay.

Cuffi, the deputy under sentence of outlawry, was executed on the 16th.

General Houchard, was condemned on the 15th, and executed on the 16th.

General Lannoy is committed to the Abbaye.

The last return of prisoners is 3,272.

For some days great uneasiness have been felt for the town of Dol, which was menaced by the royalists. The rumour is now confirmed, that the inhabitants of Dol have been obliged to open their gates to the rebels, after the loss of many brave republicans.

November 20.

It has been strongly rumoured for some days past, that an attempt was intended to be made to rescue the number of unhappy persons in the different prisons. In consequence of this report, Henriot, the Commandant, yesterday ordered the following declaration to be posted up in every street:

General Order.

"I beseech my comrades to use their utmost vigilance round the prisons of la Force and la Conciergerie. There exists a very hideous plot, the consequences of which must be extremely disadvantageous to society, if we do not prevent it. Let us watch these asylums; examine those who enter and go out:—the gold of Tyrants passes through every crevice, and causes more ravages than whole armies of Despots."

(Signed) "HENRIOT."

November 22.

The day before yesterday, the persons lately employed in the theatre of Montanier, represented to the council general of the commune, that by shutting up the theatre, they were deprived of bread, that they were most of them fathers of families, and ready individually, to bring testimony that they were good republicans, and that if the danger of setting fire to the national library was the only objection to suffering them to perform precautions might be taken to prevent such an accident.

They were allowed to open the theatre provisionally, under the direction of a committee of their own body, but not to exhibit any thing in the nature of fireworks. It was also ordered that the watchmen and firemen, in attendance at the theatre should be doubled.

On the same day, a member of the council announced, that in the house of Choubert, formerly receiver-general of the finances, and in other houses in the section of Indivisibility, he had found 375 marks of gold in ingots, 269 marks of silver in ingots, 621 marks of silver in plate, and 1,130,000 livres in coin, which had been all carried to the mint.

The revolutionary tribunal has acquitted Michonis, and 8 other persons, charged with having aided the late queen in a conspiracy against the republic; but proofs having appeared, that Michonis was aiding in the conspiracy, although it could not be proved that he was wilfully and knowingly aiding, he was ordered to be detained as a suspected person till peace.

The number of prisoners, by the last report, is 3,315.

From Toulon, we hear, that Spanish pride and English bluntness, have produced a quarrel; that each party distrusts the other, and both the French traitors who put them in possession of the port.

With respect to the safety of the republic, we enjoy the most tranquil confidence. In every quarter, we have baffled both our external and internal enemies; in many we have been victorious. Our treasury is in such a state of wealth as the world never witnessed. Our assignats are at par, and the security for them is immense. Besides the gold and silver brought from every quarter, the national property, the property of the emigrants, the property of the civil list, form an inexhaustible capital. Such a treasury, the raising of 800,000 youth for the defence of the frontiers, and the ardour of all Frenchmen in the common cause, ought to convince the other powers of Europe, that the French Republic cannot perish, and that in spite of all their efforts, we will be free.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Letter read from the ci-devant Dukes of Orleans.

"*Marcellus, C. 19, Old Style.*
"I am determined, at this moment, by means of the reinforcements which have been made me, to place all my fortune in the hands of the nation. For this long time I have sighed after liberty; my heart is pure, as are my actions; and in my captivity I enjoyed the happiness of being conscious that I have done nothing but for the good of my fellow-citizens. I have fulfilled my duties towards my creditors and my servants. I am therefore at liberty to dispose of my fortune. The principal amounts to more than eleven millions, and consequently the interest is more than four hundred thousand livres. I devote it to the comfort of the defenders of their country. All the favour I ask is the liberty of retiring to any part of the Republic, where I may enjoy, in peace, the sweets of liberty, in company with some friends, whose patriotism is well known."

This letter was sent to the Committee of General Safety.

Robespierre announced yesterday, that Billaud Varennes was to make a report to-day concerning the means of giving to the Government the necessary energy.

Billaud stated, that hitherto the laws had remained without vigour; that unless they were rigorously executed, the rising Republic would soon expire; that anarchy prevails, that these evils would increase, and despotism would rise on the ruins of liberty. He stated, that the kings, their external enemies, were a thousand times less to be feared than federalism; for the most dangerous assassin is he who lives in the same house.

To obtain a remedy for these evils is the object of this report, which the Committee of Public Safety had caused to be presented to the Convention.

From the Paris Gazette of November 19 and 20.

The Section of the Armed Men, having desired to know what will be the Republican mode of burying the citizens; the Council of the Commons, resolved, that a civil Commissioner, wearing a red cap, shall precede all burials.

A Deputation of women with red caps appeared yesterday at the bar of the Commune. This new sight in the middle of the Council of the Commons, excited violent murmurs in the Tribunes.—The President called them to order.

"And I (cried Chaumette) move for the civic mention of the conduct of the Tribunes, who show their contempt for abominable women, who desire to appear as men. Is it the part of women to make motions? Does it belong to women to put themselves at the heads of battalions?—If there lived in former times a Joan d'arc (Maid of Orleans), there then lived likewise a Charles VII.

"Women are by nature destined to take care of family concerns: to be mothers; to support and rear their children. Our wives should be at home when we are here. If nature would that women should be men, nature would have given women beards. I move that the Deputation of women be not heard."—Adopted.

The women immediately put their red caps into their pockets, and withdrew, without giving the least hint of the cause of their visit to the Commons.

Chaumette has complained to the Municipality, that the women of the town are now becoming devotees; that they continue to honour Jesus Christ in the churches; and that the enemies of liberty bribe these women to share in their treasonable plots.

November 28.

It was generally imagined that Madame du Barry was arrested for the purpose of making her give an account of her fortune, but some papers are said to be found in her possession relative to a plot to destroy the Republic, together with letters from a number of migrants whom she supports. These papers have been sent to the revolutionary tribunal, and she will shortly be tried.

December 1.

The following Letter appeared in the Courier Universel of this day, announcing a great advantage gained by the Royalists:—

"Head-Quarters at Caen, November 26.
"O, Citizen Editor, could I but draw a veil over the bloody action in which near 2000 defenders of the Republic were cut in pieces by the Rebels!—Sound the alarm in thy Courier; call forth all the true friends of their Country to defend Liberty; tell them that an horde of Bauditt means to throw them into chains; it will require no more to revive their courage!

"The army of the Coast of Brest marched in three columns against the Rebels. A panic seized one of those columns—confusion was immediately seen throughout the army. Fougères has been taken a second time, and the Rebels advanced to the distance of one league from Arranches; but they durst not enter that town, as they knew it to be occupied by the army under the command of General Bepher."

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Last week Mr. Thomas Muir and the Rev. Eyché Palmer, arrived in the river from Leith, on board a revenue cutter.—Orders were sent down for delivering them into the custody of Duncan Campbell, the contractor for the hulks at Woolwich; and on Saturday they were put on board one of the Hulks. On Sunday a second order was sent down to separate them, and they were put into different hulks among the felons, and ironed.

The victory gained over the rebels of La Vendée, was celebrated at Bayonne the beginning of this month; every citizen had a red cap on his head, and dined with his family in the open street, before

his house, while music played, and paffiotic hymns were sung in every quarter.

Admiral Gardner, it is at length ascertained with confidence, is to be sent out to the East-Indies with a squadron of great force.

Captain Bland, who was sentenced by the Court of King's Bench for having embezzled the King's stores, received yesterday a part of his punishment most publicly, for he was whipped on an elevated stage in Clerkenwell before a very numerous set of spectators.

Letters from Naples mention, that there has been an earthquake at Reggio, in Calabria, by which upwards of 300 persons lost their lives; several houses were destroyed, and the earth was so shocked, that it was difficult to find out the boundaries of different persons property.

November 27.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, October 22.

"The Ottoman ambassador at length arrived here on Friday last, with a brilliant and numerous suite; 14,000 men of the garrison were ranged under arms to add to the lustre of his public entry. On the next day, the 19th, he was admitted to an audience of Count d'Osterman, the vice-chancellor, and to-morrow our August Sovereign will grant the first audience, which will be public, and accompanied by all the magnificence which distinguishes the Russian court on such occasions."

The following is a list of the French fleet which Lord Howe chased on the 18th ult.

La Tourville, 98 guns; La Superbe, 74; l'Amerique, 74; la Justice, 80; Sans Pareille, 74; Redoubtable 74; Concord 40; la Refuge, 40; Courier, 18; Sans Soucie, 16.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A CARD.

A. B.'s compliments to the learned Gracchus. He is thankful for the luminous instructions which he has received, from so able a master, in the science of politics; is considerably struck with the conceit respecting his signature;—and hopes that he has now progressed far enough in the Republican Alphabet, to add C to his title, which every one knows, stands for *Cunning*. The address and skill of Gracchus in defending a bad cause, and his metaphysical niceties, with regard to the articles, "*Sovereignty, Power and Will*," are extremely edifying; they announce him to be eminent in his profession, and fit to be the instructor of the "ignorant." With such an excellent guide, A. B. expects in due time, to make further improvements, and perhaps may learn *modestly* also; altho' he avers, that even at present, if he has "made a boast of his wisdom and a parade of his knowledge," as Gracchus asserts he has, it was unwittingly done.

As A. B. can scarcely believe himself to be "a prodigy of genius," notwithstanding the commendation of the eminent Gracchus, he is still in the dark about that same plain business of *Sovereignty*. He hopes, therefore, for additional information, with regard to it, if the Nation, will allow the necessary leisure to his condescending instructor. He would presume to enquire, if it may be done without offence to this supercilious gentleman, whether the *sovereign people* having vested certain specified parts of their sovereignty in the President, as their Representative with regard to foreign powers, it may not be said, that he is, in those instances, a sovereign for the people; to speak in their name, and act with their power." A. B. respectfully declares, that he does not, by this statement, mean to be pert with his sagacious instructor, nor to controvert his position, that "Legislation (in which the President also comes in for a share) is a portion of sovereignty, and the body which has the legislative power is the sovereign" in that respect for the people; he only suggests, that "the Representative of the National power," may be styled a sovereign for the people, under the limitations which have been annexed, in the same sense which Gracchus admits, with respect to Congress, the Representative of the national will. He also suggests the possibility of supposing both these cases, without being guilty of high-treason against the majesty of the people, who are acknowledged by A. B. to be the source of the title in dispute, and to retain their essential superiority unimpaired.—

As to the case of Du Plaine; A. B. begs leave to observe, that his very want of information, with regard to the nature of the prosecution against that officer; and the doubtful form of question in which he proposed that matter, is at least a presumption in favor of his declaration, "that he has no connection with the government." However, after all the elucidation which has been given to that point by Gracchus, A. B. still has his doubts. He wishes to know whether Du Plaine, was considered as a citizen of the United States, or a foreign functionary in the President's proclamation? Whether the Attorney prosecuted him, *that the Grand Jury* should revoke his consular powers, in case of his guilt, or for a quite different purpose? And, finally, whether he was "*Vice-Consul of Boston*," as Gracchus asserted in his first publication; or a Vice-Consul of France, a foreign agent, insolently treating with contempt the authority of this allied country? Without a fuller explication of these particulars, the public may conclude, that the objects of the Jury in their verdict and of the President in his proclamation, were wholly distinct; yet compatible with each other, and therefore that the latter was neither a premature interdiction of the man, nor an outrage upon the palladium of freemen, the trial by jury.

A. B. humbly excepts against the unqualified insinuation, which the learned barrister has stated as his, with respect to the Juries. When he insinuated a defect of information as to the laws of nations, or the rules of procedure, between independent governments in particular situations, he by no means denounced them as "ignorant" men.

With regard to the distinction, still maintained by the subtle Gracchus, between the people and government; A. B. requests to learn, whether the acts and decision of the President and Judiciary officers in the cases of Henfield & Du Plaine, might not as well be called the voice of the people, as the verdict of the Juries, and the shout of a few choice spirits who were collected upon the occasion. Whether the Sheriff or Marshal inpannelling a Jury, and the Jury selected by such officer, have a better right to the denomination, "*the people*," than the supreme executive of the union, appointed as the constitution directs? And lastly, whether the culprits proscribed by the government, were not declared to be guilty by the people, in as solemn a sense, as they are said to have been declared innocent by the people, when they were acquitted by the Jury? All which is submitted for more mature consideration.

A. B. is concerned, that his declaration of independence with regard to the officers of government, has not been entertained with full credit by Gracchus; especially since it may induce a suspicion, to that candid gentleman's disadvantage, as if he himself were accustomed to tricks of duplicity.

A. B. is certainly entitled to the same degree of credit, as Gracchus, who has thought fit to declare concerning himself; "I have, neither have I ever had, any expectations from the Government; disappointment, therefore, cannot be laid to my charge. I am easy in my situation, and neither the smiles nor frowns of Government shall draw me from my duty." Virtuous man! How severely firm!—Another Cato, to support the honor of an abused Republic!! It is presumed, however, that the worthy gentleman, had forgotten at the time of this noble effusion, that he had within a few sentences, previously declared, that "men who make loud declarations in favor of *their own integrity and disinterestedness* beget suspicion; for the man of real virtue, NEVER makes it a subject of public declaration."

A. B. disclaims the imputation of having "dragged" the quondam "Minister of France, before the public." That man officiously thrust himself there in the first instance. The independent Gracchus had also exhibited him there, whilst attempting to vindicate his conduct before those, to whom it is at the same time asserted, that he is not responsible: (not even, it is presumed, tho' he should attempt another St. Domingo scene of fire and plunder, and blood and devastation.) A. B. has no otherwise abused Mr. Genet, than as he has given him certain epithets, derived immediately from his proceedings, and as he has stated the facts which are connected with the odium excited in the public mind against him, leaving it to all men to draw the necessary conclusions.

To conclude, A. B. requests Gracchus to be patient, and keep his temper, as a man, "easy in his situation" ought to do. (By the way, to be easy, in one's fortune, in one's connections, and above all, in one's conscience, if there be any conscience; (Gracchus can guess what is meant) to be thus easy is a blessed thing.) Since he has volunteered it against the President upon whom "he rains vengeance" (almost), and in favor of Monf. Genet, who is now covered with "the mantle of inviolability," as well as with "the mantle of mourning;" and since it must be confessed that he is an *able apologist*, it is expected he will retire with his Client from a country "no longer free," and afflict him before the Revolutionary Tribunal of France, where the redoubtable Robespierre and his associates will afford him an ample field for the display of his talents.

P. S. A. B.'s card not having been published yesterday, as he expected, has given him the opportunity of seeing Mr. Bache's awkward apology this morning, for his notorious subjection to the views of a party. A printer who pretends to republicanism at all, and who would not be justly reprobated as a deceiver, ought, above most others, to cherish the freedom of the press. Nobody will believe that a conduct such as the Editor of the General Advertiser exhibits, is compatible with the spirit and feelings of a real patriot. The note in Bache's paper this morning, betrays such evident marks of previous concert between Gracchus and him, as to the manner in which he should reply to A. B. that it betrays a little more shallowness in both than would otherwise have been suspected. Some people, in their manoeuvres, resemble the ostrich, who thinks itself concealed by hiding its head in a thicket, whilst its nakedness is exposed to the view of the world.

Saturday, Feb. 22, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 22.

The President's Birth-Day!

HAIL the Day with patriot glee,
This is Freedom's Jubilee.

This day, being the anniversary of that auspicious event the birth of the President of the United States, the same was observed here with unusual demonstrations of joy. A Federal Salute ushered in the dawn, and the bells of Christ Church rang peals at intervals through the day. At noon the Members of both Houses of Congress—the Heads of Departments—the Foreign Ministers—his brother veterans, the Society of Cincinnati—the Governor, Civil and Military Officers of this Commonwealth—the Reverend Clergy—the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania—and a great assemblage of other Citizens, waited on the President at his house to pay him their respects and congratulations.

The Light Horse, Artillery, & Light Infantry, which paraded in honor of the day, were more numerous than on any recent occasion—and their truly soldier-like appearance merits the highest approbation.

Repeated federal salutes were fired in the course of the day, by the artillery in High street.

The field officers of the militia were dressed in new and elegant uniforms on this occasion.

The general joy and hilarity evinced this day, indicate that the purest republican principles, actuate the public mind.

The President enters into the 63d year of his age.

This forenoon M. FAUCHET, the new Minister from France was introduced to the President of the United States, by Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State.

M. De La Forest is appointed Consul-General of the United States—and M. Petrie, formerly Consul for South Carolina, is now appointed Consul of Pennsylvania—M. Petrie arrived in town yesterday.

OBSERVER—No. II.

MR. FENNO,

The *Observer* attended last evening, the exhibition of the *DRAMATIST*, and the *FLITCH OF BACON*, at the New Theatre.

His opinion of the instrumental music is not only confirmed but heightened, by the performances of last night; he does not hesitate to pronounce it, in point of time and delicate harmony, equal to the best in the world; it participated in a judicious manner, of Italian softness, and manly strength, clearness and energy.

The *Observer* is happy to congratulate his countrymen upon the acquisition of a

set of Players, totally regardless of the unthinking dictates of the Gallery, especially the performers of instrumental music, that they play *pieces* of Music and overtures instead of such flirting jigs, as the Gallery are sometimes fond of; he supposes the President's March is reserved, to announce the attendance of that illustrious hero. If so, their adherence to plan and principle, is as commendable in that, as other instances.

The *Observer* hints to the Managers, that an adoption of the *American cockade*, by the occasional officers on the Stage, might not be an improper compliment to this rising people.

The Company of Players, as has been suggested on a former occasion, is selected, and the parts filled with uncommon judgment. To be particular on the exhibition of last night, would exceed the bounds the *Observer* has set to his occasional remarks: but justice demands a commendation of Mr. Chalmers, in the part of Vapid. And as the *Observer* means, not, "*to damn with faint praise*," he is happy in rendering a tribute of praise to Mr. Chalmers, not beyond his just due, when he declares, the part of Vapid was never filled better; and in his opinion, the Epilogue, including composition and action, has never been exceeded, since the British *Roscious*, (David Garrick) ceased to adorn the Stage and improve mankind, by his unparalleled abilities. Mr. Chalmers is said to be a young actor, the *Observer* admonishes him to use caution, or he may *lose*, instead of *acquiring* fame, which seems so much within his reach.

Mrs. Francis and Mrs. Shaw, possess great powers as actresses, the *Observer* wishes to see them exhibit again, as well as Mr. Moreton; they all promise much, and the *Observer* thinks will gain, by repetition, that enviable summit of applause, so much sought, and so rarely attained.

Mr. Francis, Miss Williams, and Mrs. De Marque, hit the true point of taste in the *Caledonian Frolic*, and *Highland Reel*—any more would have been painful, and any less would have been unjust.

Mr. Marshall, Mr. Darley, Mr. Francis, and Miss Broadhurst, in their respective parts in the *Flitch of Bacon*, have done, what the *Observer* thinks cannot be exceeded in Europe, and *knows* cannot be equalled in America.

MR. FENNO,

The political Fable in Mr. Bache's paper is so apropos to the present situation of this country, and to the attempts of the *Gallians*, to seduce us by *Cajolery* into the war, that I have transmitted it for publication, with a few obvious alterations.

THE HEDGE-HOG AND THE FOX.

A POLITICAL FABLE.

Behold *Columbia*, fortified
With *Freemen* brave, and *Neptune's* tide,
Can every vaunting foe despise,
In *self-defence* her powers lies;
But should the wish to interfere
In foreign broils, and *domineer*,
She may expect a reckoning day
No coffer could the charge defray—
With pointed armour fortified,
The hedge-hog every foe defied;
While rolled up in a ball he lay,
His enemies were kept at bay;
A *Fox* that knew all threats were vain,
Addressed him thus in flattering strain:
"Arise, great Sir, assert your worth,
Display your armour, rally forth;
Your presence will the forest awe,
You'll give the savage nations law."
Tir'd of security and ease,
Willing to rule as well as please,
The hedge-hog pompously walk'd out,
When *Reynard* seiz'd him by the snout,
And soon convinced th' unhappy fool,
He should have kept to nature's rule.
Hence let *Columbia* warning take,
And no *Quixotic* follies make,
But recollect, ere 'tis too late,
The hedge-hog's folly and his fate.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The *self-created* order of the Cincinnati, is censured in Mr. Bache's paper for celebrating the President's birth-day. The self-created order of Jacobins, or Democrats, are vindicated by the same faction. To club it to carry points at elections, and at all times to bully government, are not better views nor more friendly to liberty and virtue, than those of the Cincinnati.

The devotedness of certain newspapers to a foreign interest may be discerned clearly enough to convince any one. There is an incessant labor to bring about feelings and events which are not American—which a true American detests. To disorganize and degrade our own government, to set the states above it, to set clubs above it, to set the people against it as a tyranny, that steals power from them by cunning, and their money by corruption and speculation; to worry the first man in the world, so as to disgust him with the discharge of the most respectable and useful duties in the world, in the hope that he may retire—to abuse and persecute every truly able and honest public officer, so as to let the government sink into the puny hands of feeble temporary dupes, or into those of knaves—in which case they would have it to themselves; these are the objects of party—these are the topics which certain devoted printers disseminate. For the truth of this, the appeal is made to their readers.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. George C. Fox and Sons of Falmouth, to a house in this city, dated 13th December 1793.

"By one of our vessels this day from Lisbon, we have a list from our friend there of the American vessels captured by the Algerines—viz.

Ship *Minerva*, Capt. John M'Shane, Philadelphia, 17 men;

Brig *Jane*, Moses Moss, Newburyport 8 men;

Schooner *Dispatch*, Wm. Wallace, Richmond, 7 men;

Brig *Patty*, Michael Smith, Newburyport, 9 men;

Brig *Olive Branch*, Wm. Furnace, Portsmouth;

Ship *President*, Wm. Penrose, Philadelphia, 11 men;

Brig *George*, James Taylor, Newport 8 men;

Schooner *Jay*, Samuel Calder, Gloucester;

Ship *Hope*, John Burnham, N. York 19 men;

Ship *Thomas*, Timothy Newman, Boston;

Capt. Jackson, from Malaga, with fruit. All captured in October, between Cape Trafalgar and Cape Pitcher.

ANTI-BIGOTRY, in answer to CRITO, shall appear in our next.

NEW THEATRE.

On MONDAY, Feb. 24.

A TRAGEDY, called

Venice Preserv'd, Or, a PLOT DISCOVERED.

Duke of Venice,	Mr. Finch.
Pruli,	Mr. Whitlock.
Bodamar,	Mr. Marshall.
Pierre,	Mr. Fennell.
Jaffier,	Mr. Wignell.
Renault,	Mr. Green.
Spinora,	Mr. Harwood.
Elliot,	Mr. Moreton.
Durand,	Mr. Warrell.
Officer,	Mr. Francis.
Belvidera,	Mrs. Whitlock.

After the Tragedy a Pastoral DANCE,
Called the

HIGHLAND FROLIC.

To which will be added, a *FARCE* in two Acts, called

The Lying Valet.

Sharp,	Mr. Bates.
Gargle,	Mr. Moreton.
Justice Guttle,	Mr. Warrell.
Beau Trippet,	Mr. Harwood.
Drunken Cook,	Mr. Francis.
Melissa,	Mrs. Francis.
Mrs. Cadabout,	Mrs. Bates.
Mrs. Trippet,	Mrs. Rowfon.
Betty Pry,	Mrs. Shaw.

BOXES, one dollar—PITTS, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

Private Republic.

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP



ANDROMACHE,
(an American bottom)

John Moore, Master;

Is a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. She may be seen at Vine street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794.

ctf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strict attention to their best interest, in all negotiations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in State-Street, over Mr. David Townsend, Watch Maker's Shop.—Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

* * Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portland BILLS.

N. B. If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negotiations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next,
at the house of John Thomson, in Perth-
Amboy,

The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFORD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.
Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 25w2m

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

THE printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30.

dsm

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, High-Street,
The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY ON COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern States, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.—PRICE 25.

February 4. dtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him immediately; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney
to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to

J. M.

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chestnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30.

dtf

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, Market Street,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792

European Magazine for the first six months of 1793

Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire

Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.

Priestly on matter and spirit

on christianity

Disney's life of Dr. Jortin

Kingville's ancient geography

D'Alembert's Guy Joli

Mentis, a collection of essays

Varicof Prussia's works

Calm observer—by Mackintosh

Russell's ancient and modern Europe

Langhorne's Plutarch

Elegant extracts, superbly gilt

Elegant extracts of natural history

Saugnier and Brillon's voyage

Rochon's voyage to Madagascar

Townsend's travels in Spain

Tasso's Jerusalem delivered

Smellie's translation of Buffon

Berwick's history of quadrupeds

Buffon abridged

History of birds

Phillips's history of inland navigation

Hooper's rational recreations

History of France, in 3 vols.

Criticisms of literature, 3 vols.

Whitaker's defence of queen Mary

Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.

Dow's history of Hindostan

Sketches of the Hindoos

Key to polite literature.

Imlay's description of Kentucky

Present state of Nova-Scotia

Present state of Hudson's Bay

Preston on masonry

Lavater on physiognomy, abridged

Zimmerman's survey

Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson

Necker on executive power

Kisses of Secundus

Gallery of portraits

Volney's ruins of empires

Travels

Vaillant's travels, with superb engravings

Downman's infancy

Adair's history of American Indians

Benington on materialism and immaterialism

Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers

Builder's magazine

Complete farmer

Chandon's life of Voltaire

De Non's travels

Franklin's life and works

Grozier's description of China

Murphy's translation of Tacitus

Godwin on political justice

Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.

Helvetius on man

Kaimes's sketches of the history of man

Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus

Mawe's gardener's dictionary

Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family

Playhouse dictionary

Reveries of solitude

Smith's theory of moral sentiments

Stackhouse's history of the bible

Watson's life of Philip II. & III.

Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.

Wanley's wonders of the little world, called

man

Wallis on the prevention of diseases

Moore's journal in France

Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.

Cox's travels into Switzerland

Rabaut's history of the French revolution

Life of Lord Chatham

Mallet's northern antiquities

Motherby's medical dictionary

Grigg's advice to females

Hamilton's outlines of the practice of mid-

wifery

Manning's practice of physic

Cleghorn's diseases of Minorsca

Innes on the muscles

Pott's works

Fourcroy's chemistry

Armstrong on diseases of children

Quincy's dispensatory

Edinburgh dispensatory

Lewis's dispensatory

Ryan on the asthma

Robertson's treatise on fevers

Lee's botany

Leake on the viscera

Leake on diseases of women

Nicholson's chemistry

Gardiner on the animal economy

Lewis's Materia Medica

Fordyce on digestion

Withering on the fox glove

Lind on the diseases of heat

Monro on diseases of armies

Haller's physiology

Spallanzani's dissertations

London practice of physic

Beil's surgery

Chaptal's chemistry.

FOR SALE,
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of society. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of freemen to be much more productive than that of slaves; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is impolitic as well as unjust.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

February 15.

dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-Street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A Work, to be entitled,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the state trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hi herto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to reflect what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

- I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be completed.
- II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.
- III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-Street; Wrigley and Berrian, No. 149, Chestnut-Street, and by the different booksellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

Feb. 18. taw f

City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolvc of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendence of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-Street, to the north side of Spruce-Street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-Street to the north side of Walnut Street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-Street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry Street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine Street.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MEASE, Clerk.

N. B. The carriage way in Market-Street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

Excellent CLARET,

In hog-heads and in casks of 500 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few casks Champagne Wine;
MADEIRA,

In pipes, hog-heads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front Street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

dtf

THE Trustees of an Academy,

or any individual willing to engage a person to superintend the Education of youth, in the course of studies usually adopted in Academies, or any branch of business requiring similar qualifications, may open a communication with a person willing to be employed a few years (for a generous compensation) by writing (letters to be post paid) to Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.

Printers to the Southward would possibly oblige some of their friends, by inserting the foregoing a few times in their papers.

February 8.

dtw

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of LONG PRIMER on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

JAMAICA, &c.

An Act for giving validity in this Island to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and also to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, since the separation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have arisen to many of his Majesty's subjects occasionally residing in those States, for want of a legal provision respecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the said States, and intended to operate in this island: For remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That, from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls residing in any of those States, or before the Chief Justice of any of the said States, or before the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said United States, and certified under the seal of any of the said States, or the seal of the said United States, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided always, That in all cases wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, she shall be examined separate and apart from her husband, by the Judge who attests the probate, and the said examination shall be certified in like manner as is practiced in Great-Britain or in this Island.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the probate of any last will and testament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the said States, and exemplified under the seal of the State where such probate shall have been taken, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such probate had been taken before the ordinary of this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of November, 1793.

WILLIAM BLAKE, Speaker.

Passed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.

G. ATKINSON, Cl. Council.

I consent, this 6th December, 1793.